

Broken Age's Approach to Scalability

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Content

- Introduction
- Platform diversity
- Game assets
 - Characters
 - Environments
 - Shaders



Who am I?

- Lead Programmer of Broken Age
- Joined games industry in 2000
- Programming for 25 years
-  p1xelcoder



What is ?

- Classic adventure game by Tim Schafer
- Modern look
- Funded with **KICKSTARTER**
 - 834% of original funding goal
 - We have awesome fans!
- Available on nearly everything*

* See „Platforms“ slide

BROKEN AGE

Trailer Time!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWM4R5JsakE>

The look of Broken Age

- Modern HD graphics
 - Expressive characters
 - Beautiful lively environments
 - Parallaxing (2.5D)
 - Dynamic lighting
 - Real-time reflections
 - 2D character shadows

The look of Broken Age

- Typical scenes



Platforms, platforms, platforms!

- Optimistic view: 5 platforms

- Windows

- OSX

- Linux

- iOS mobile & tablets

- Android mobile & tablets



Desktop GPUs



Mobile GPUs

Platforms, platforms, platforms!

- Pessimistic view: 8+ platforms!

- Windows, OSX, Linux



Desktop GPUs

- iOS mobile & tablets



Mobile GPUs

- Android mobile & tablets

- PowerVR
- NVIDIA
- Qualcomm
- Vanilla Android
- Derivates (e.g. OUYA)

Why is this a problem?

- GPUs are very different
 - Architectural goals
 - Supported features
 - Performance characteristics
- Platform fragmentation
 - No exact knowledge of device capabilities
 - Android fragmentation report:
 - <http://opensignal.com/reports/fragmentation-2013/>



Scalability goals

- Amazing visuals on high-end PCs
 - High resolution
 - Fast
- Scale to low-end handheld devices
 - Low resolution
 - Low memory
 - Slow

Scalability goals



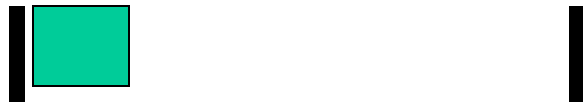
A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs
 - Maximize throughput
 - Lots of memory
 - High power consumption (100W+)
 - No restrictions on draw calls
 - Transparency is not a problem

A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs

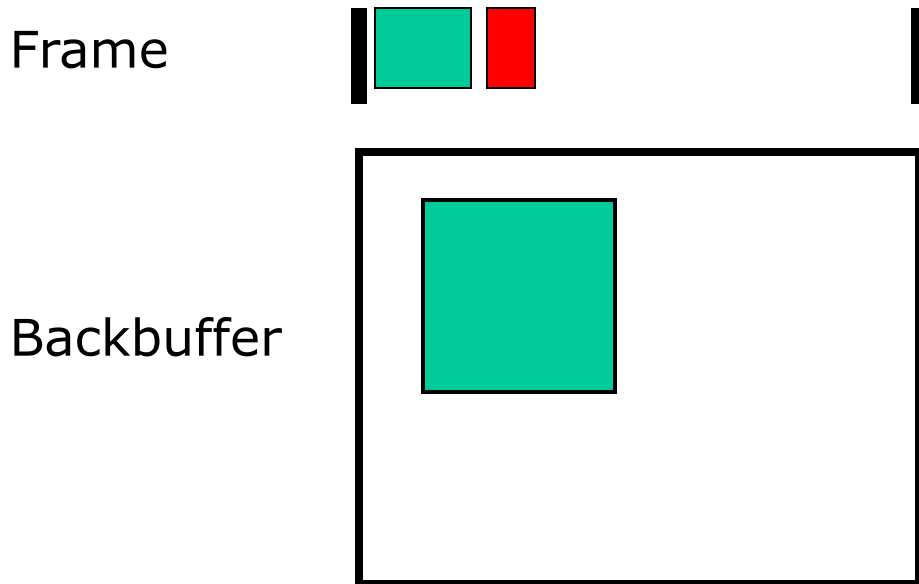
Frame



Backbuffer

A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs



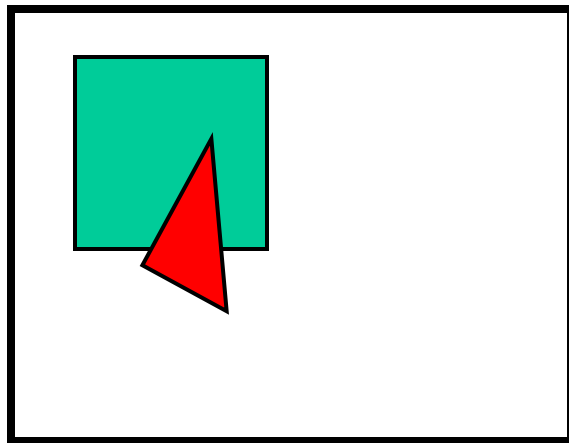
A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs

Frame



Backbuffer



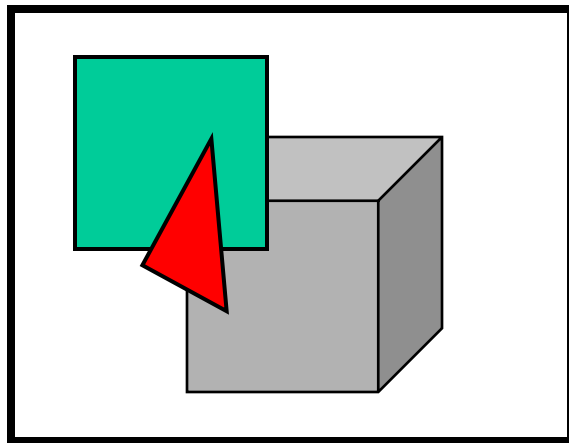
A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs

Frame



Backbuffer



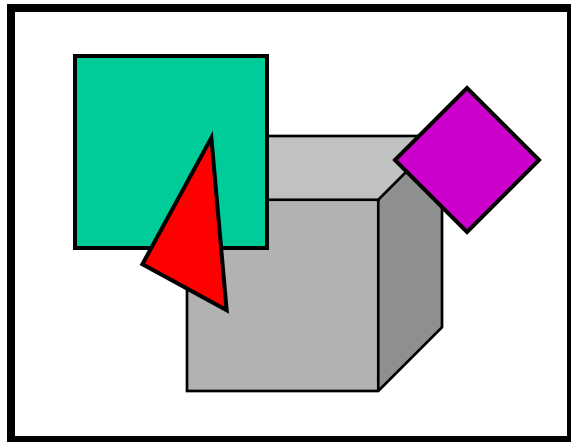
A brief look at GPU types

- Desktop GPUs

Frame



Backbuffer



A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs
 - Low power consumption ($\sim 100\text{mW}$)
 - Limited memory
 - Tiled rendering architecture
 - Limitation to draw calls
 - Optimized for opaque geometry
 - Overdraw is expensive

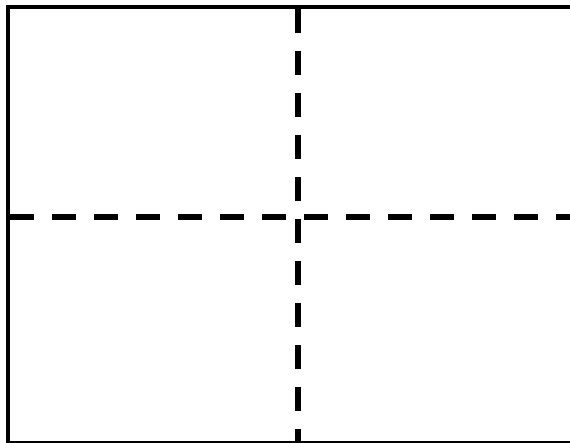
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



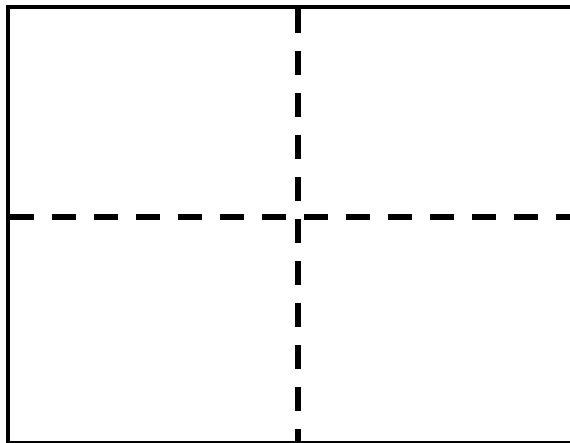
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

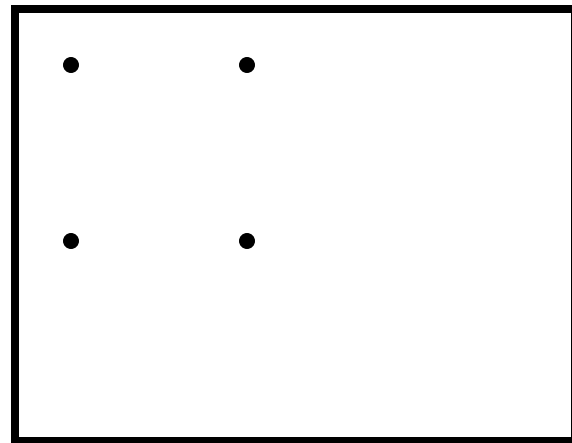
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



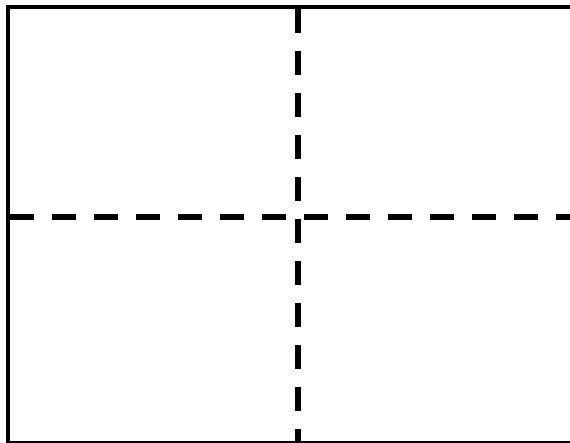
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

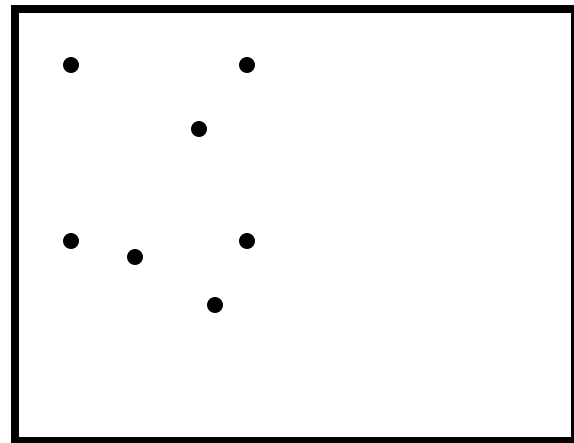
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



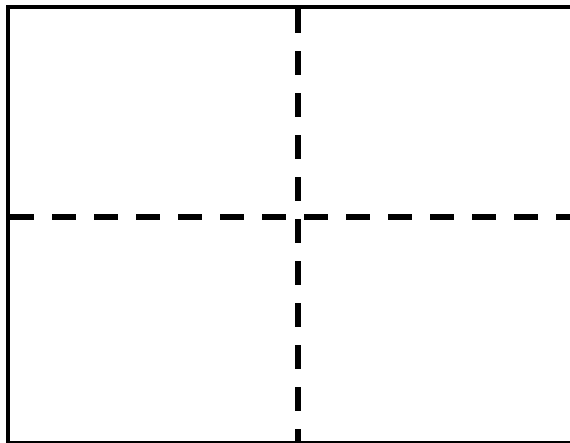
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

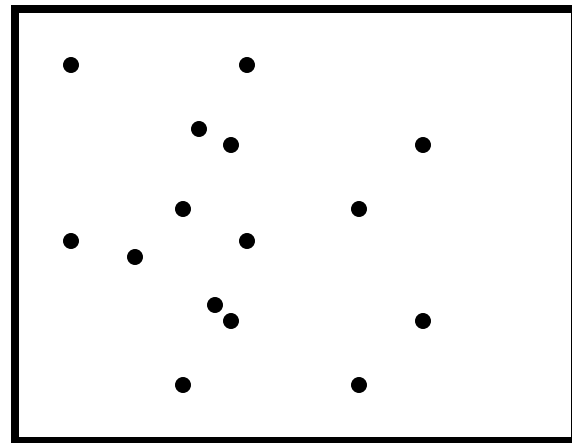
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



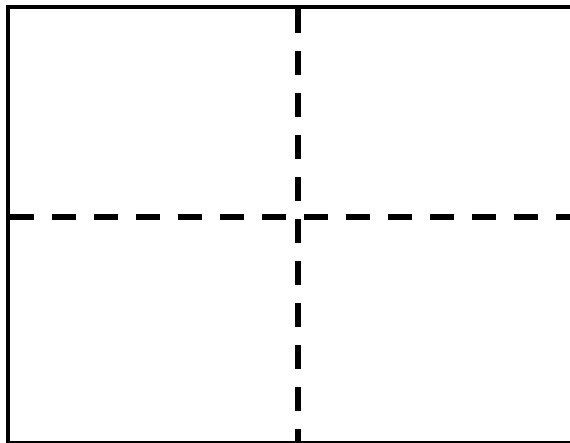
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

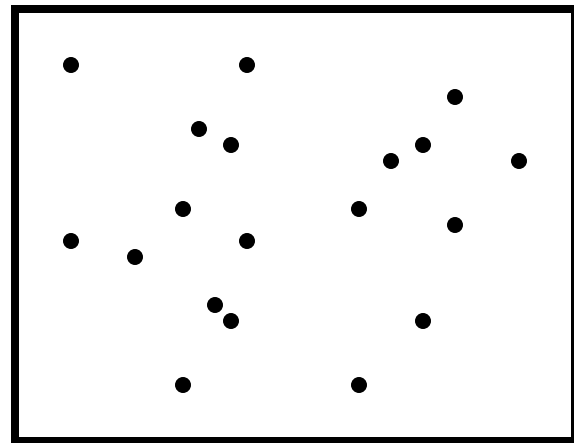
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



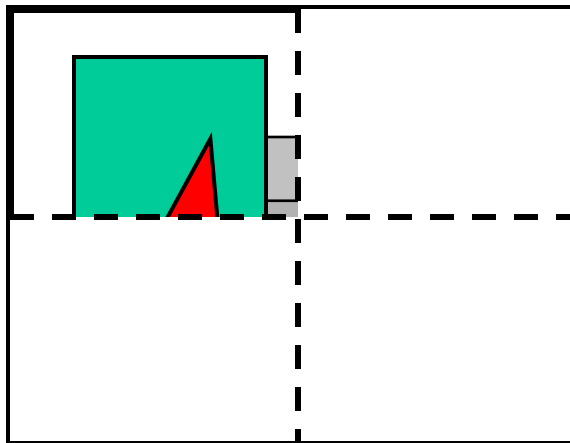
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

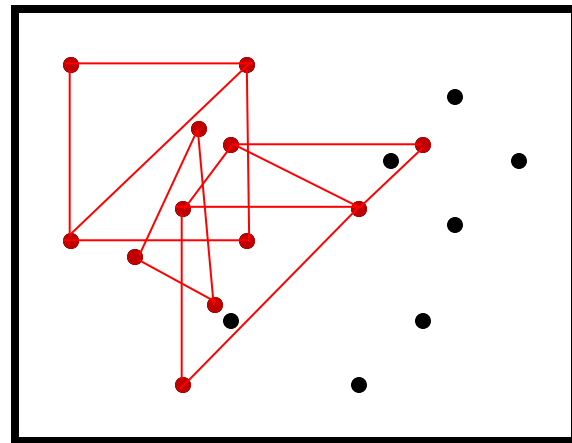
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



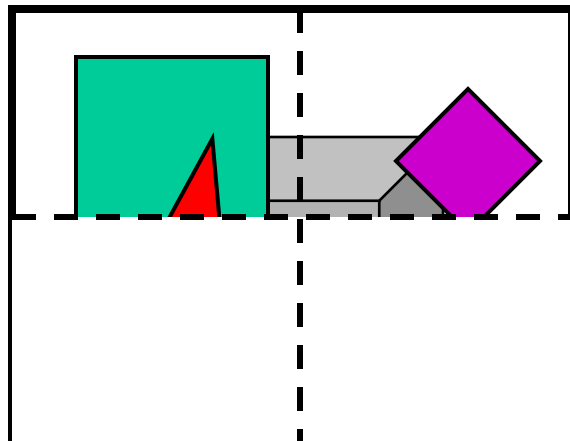
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

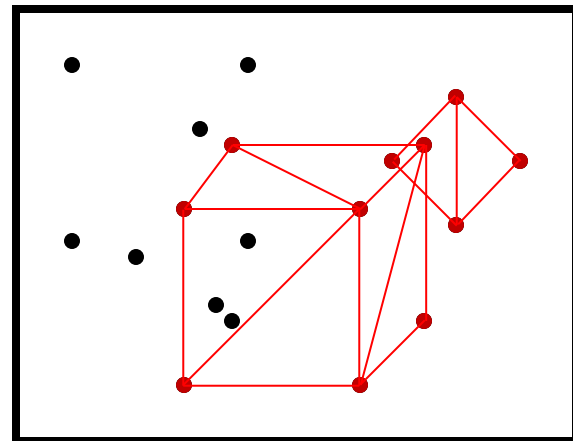
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



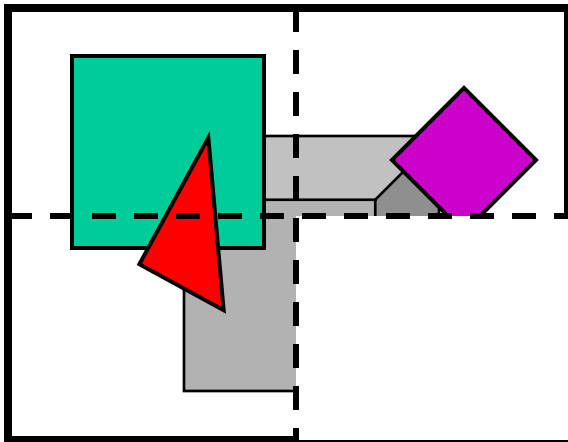
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

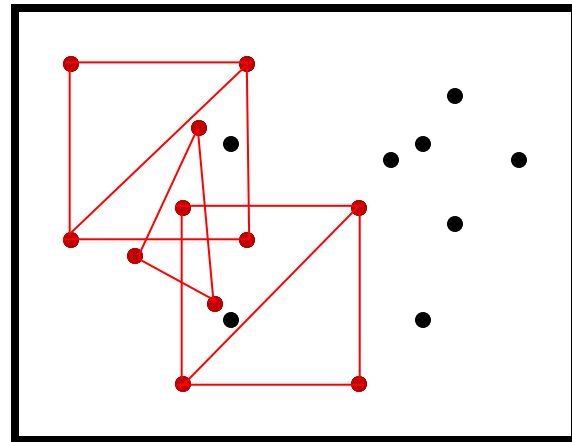
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



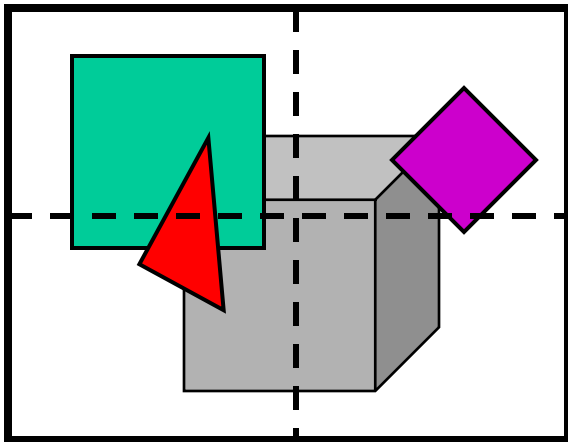
A brief look at GPU types

- Mobile GPUs

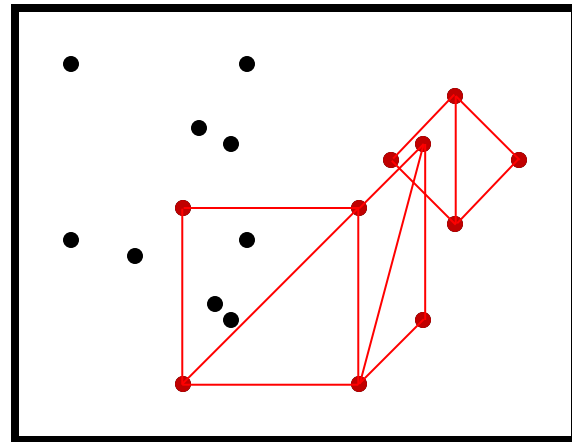
Frame



Backbuffer



Memory



Consequences for Broken Age

- Minimize overdraw
- Keep number of draw calls low (<100)
- No render-targets
- Avoid dependent texture look-ups
- Optimize shaders

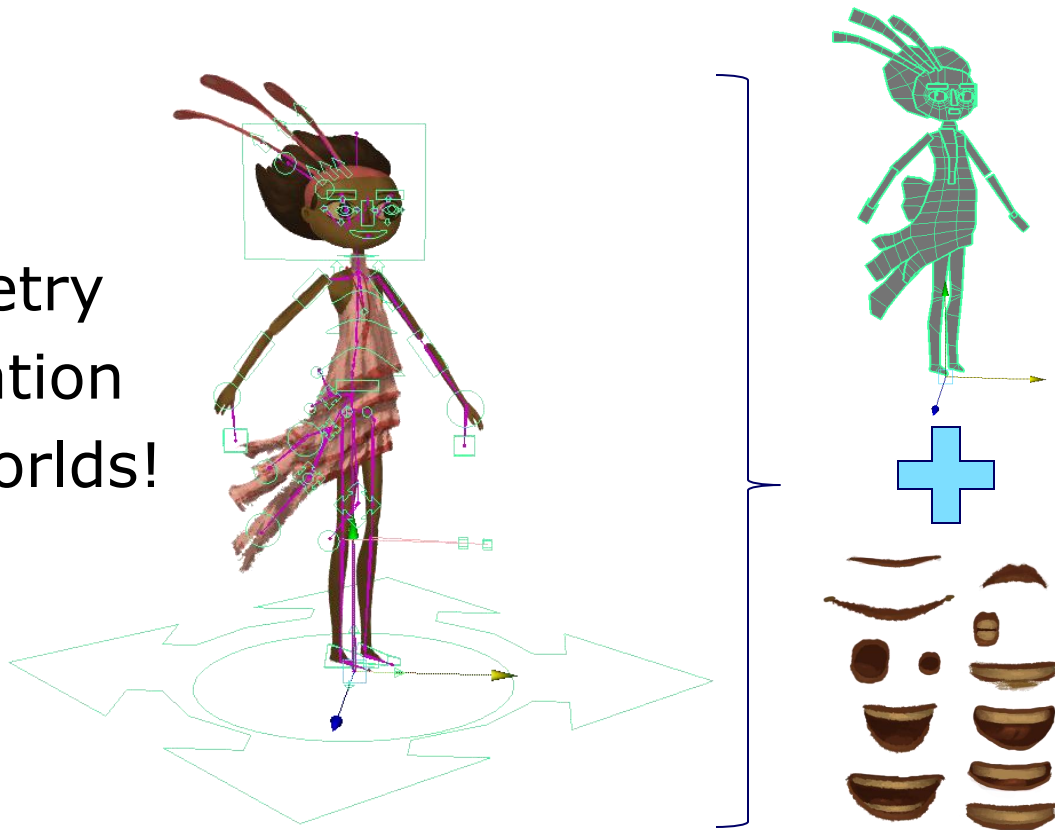
Characters

- Goals
 - Expressive
 - Efficient to animate
 - Flexible and extendible
 - Receive dynamic lighting
 - Minimize memory and overdraw
 - Use studio expertise



Characters

- Hybrid rig
 - Skinned geometry
 - Flipbook animation
 - Best of both worlds!



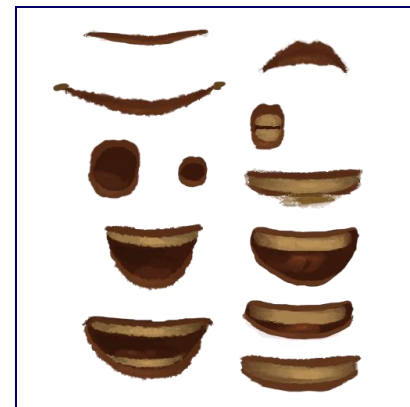
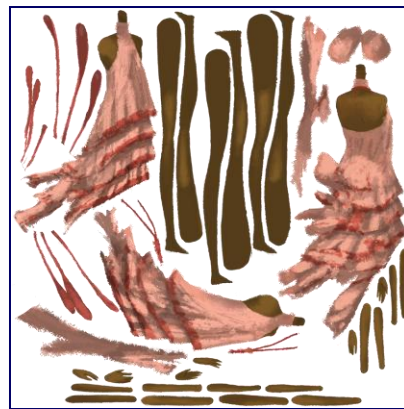
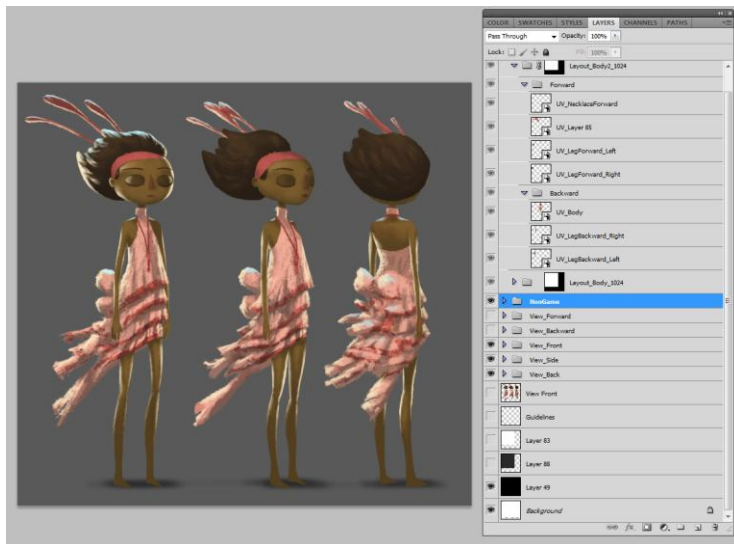
Characters

- Hybrid rig – Authoring
 - Concept



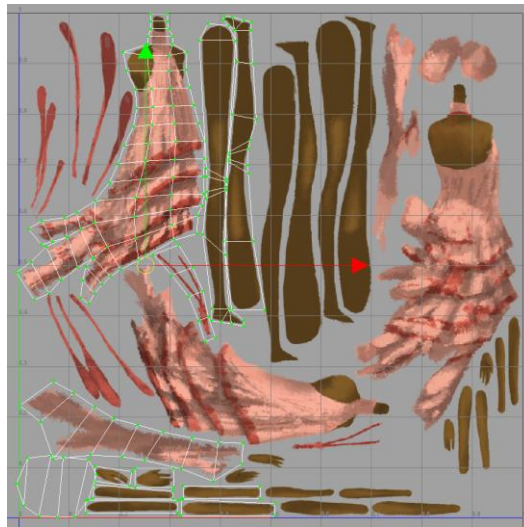
Characters

- Hybrid rig – Authoring
 - Texture layout



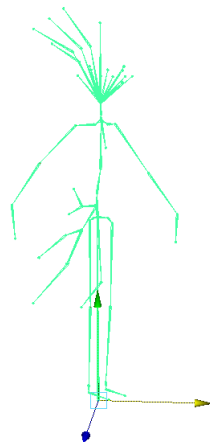
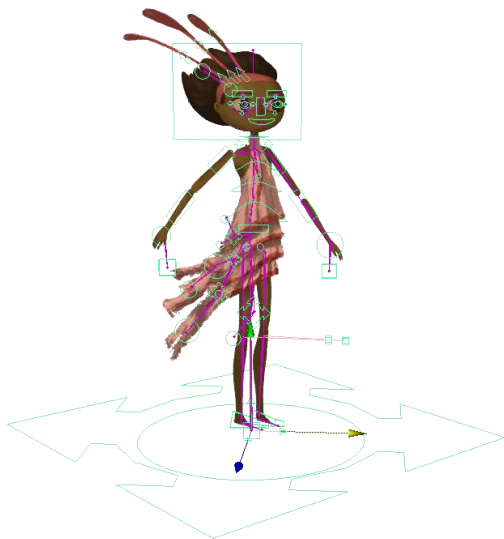
Characters

- Hybrid rig – Authoring
 - Skinned geometry for body parts



Characters

- Hybrid rig – Authoring
 - One skeletal rig for all views!

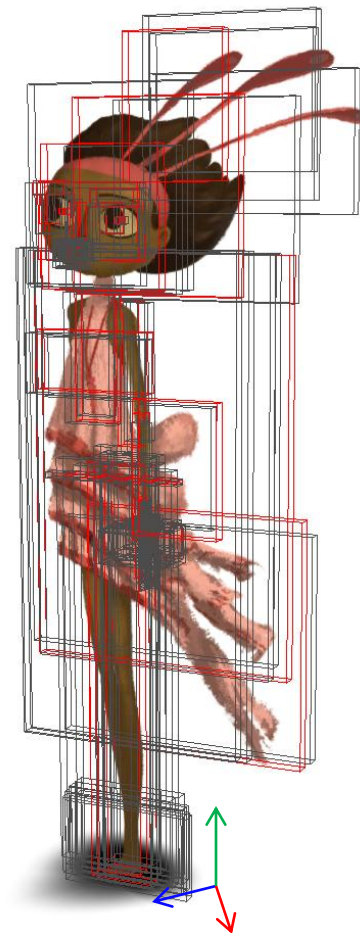


Characters

- Hybrid rig – Authoring
 - Animation
 - Joint transform
 - Geometry visibility
 - Auto lip-sync generation
 - Annosoft lipsync library

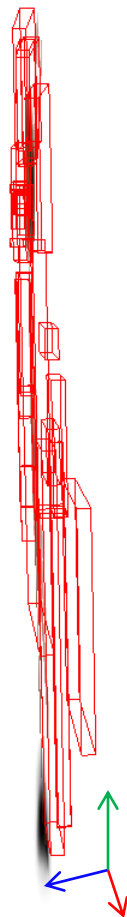
Characters

- Hybrid rig – Run-time
 - Evaluate joint transforms
subset visibility
 - Gather visible body parts



Characters

- Hybrid rig – Run-time
 - Sort geometry
 - Back-to-front using AABBs
 - Batch draw calls



Characters

- Hybrid rig vs. Flipbooks
 - More efficient creation
 - Repurpose existing tools
 - Lower memory footprint
 - Boy: ~23MB vs. ~5.5GB (1 : 244)

Hybrid rig + all animations:

5.8MB = 68810 frames (215 anims)

150KB = rig

17.4MB = textures (DXT5)

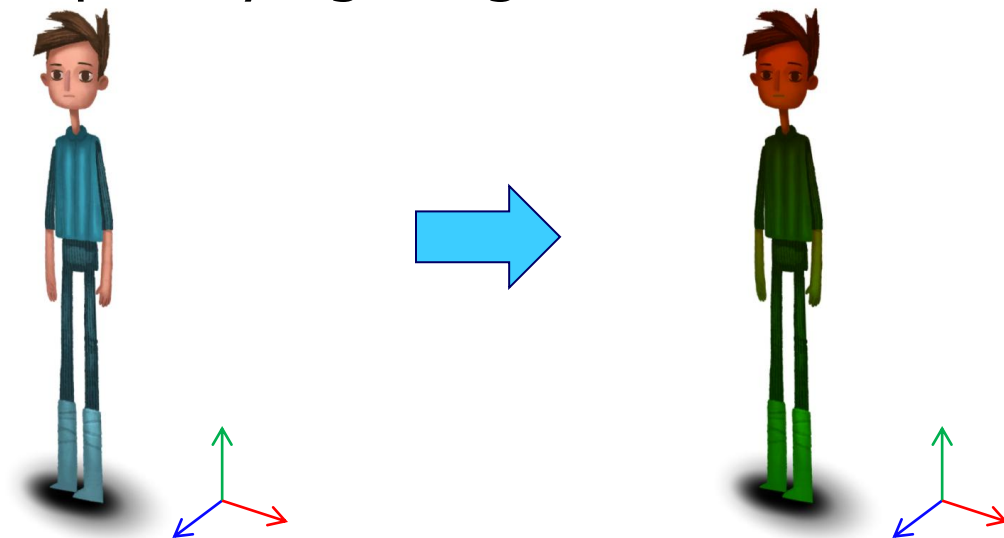
Flipbook estimation:

Frames = 34405 (anims @ 15fps)

Sprite size = 256 x 512 (DXT5)

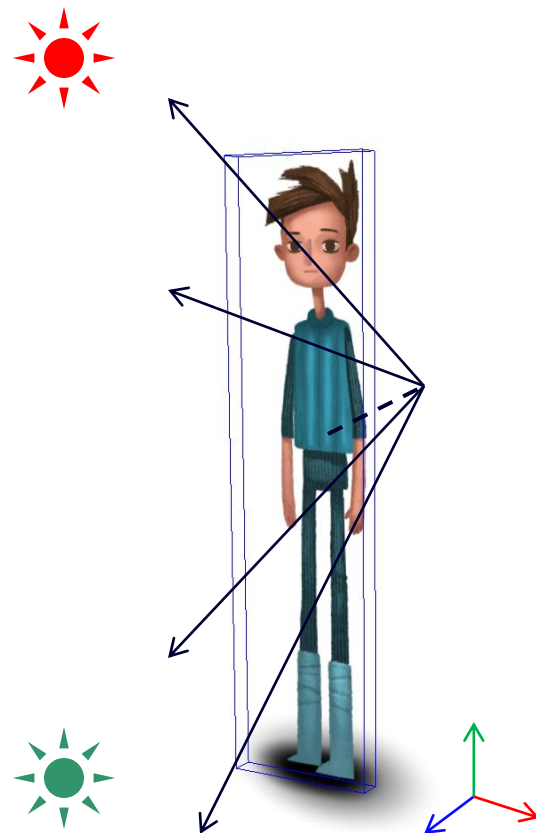
Characters

- Lighting – Gradient lighting
 - Low-frequency lighting



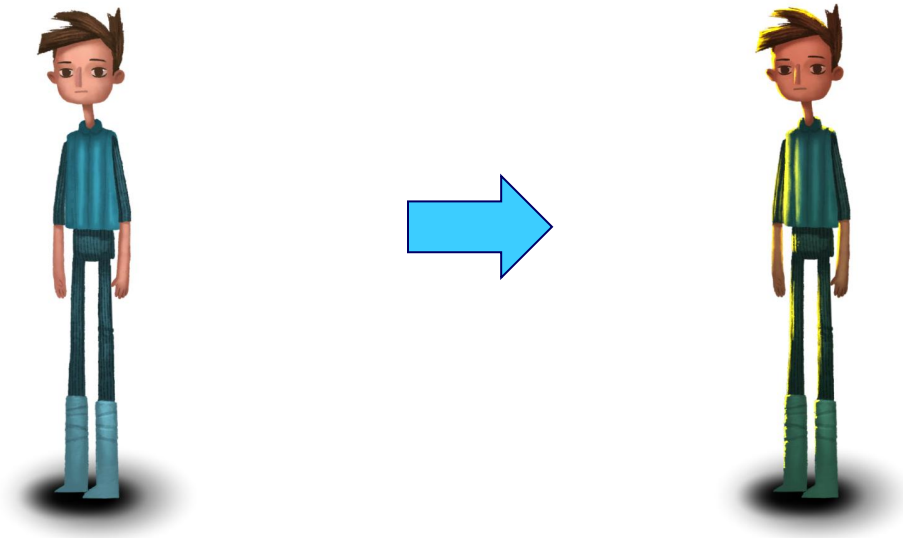
Characters

- Lighting – Gradient lighting
 - Sample nearby sources
 - Average top and bottom color
 - Approximated normal
 - Cheap!



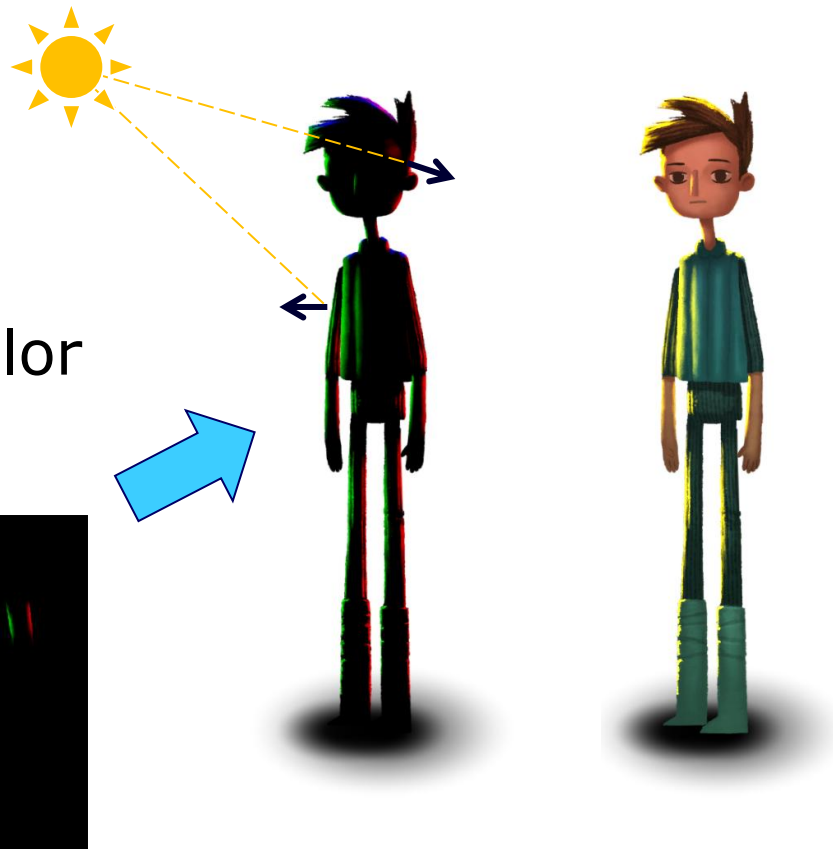
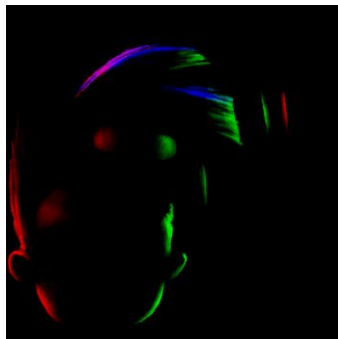
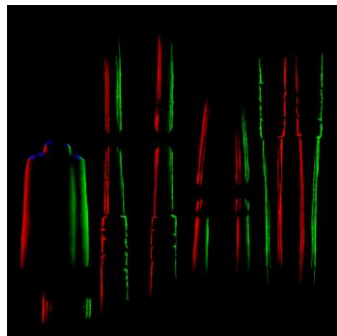
Characters

- Lighting – Rim lighting
 - Edge highlighting



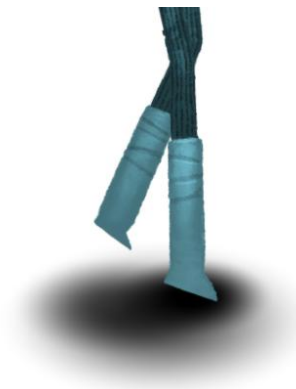
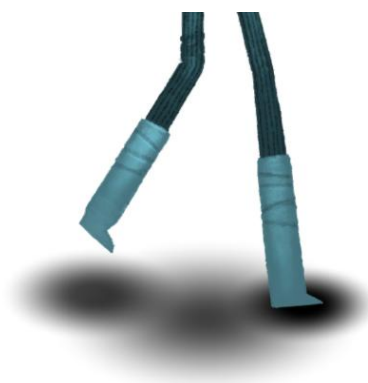
Characters

- Lighting – Rim lighting
 - Local space normal map
 - Average direction and color
 - Expensive



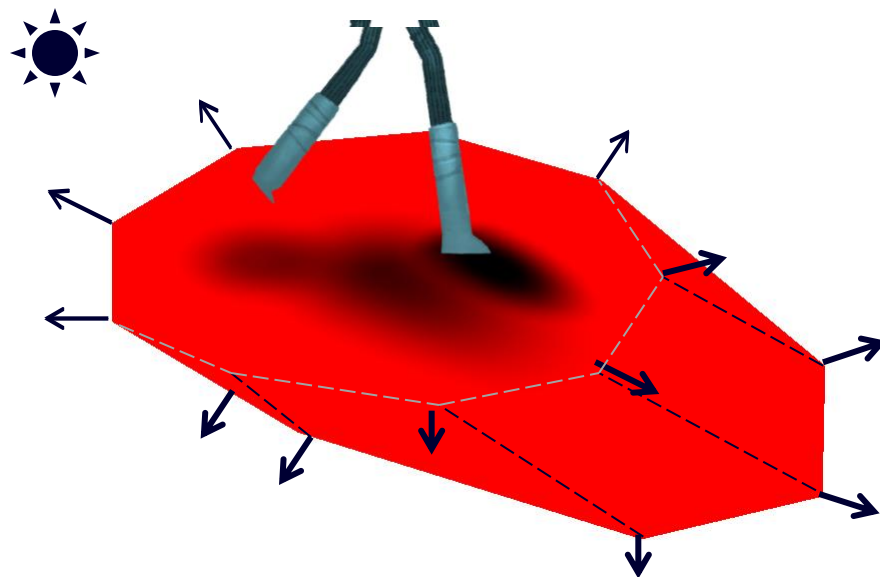
Characters

- Lighting – Shadows
 - 3 shadow blobs (feet and body)
 - Distance to ground drives intensity and radius



Characters

- Lighting – Shadows
 - Approximated directionality



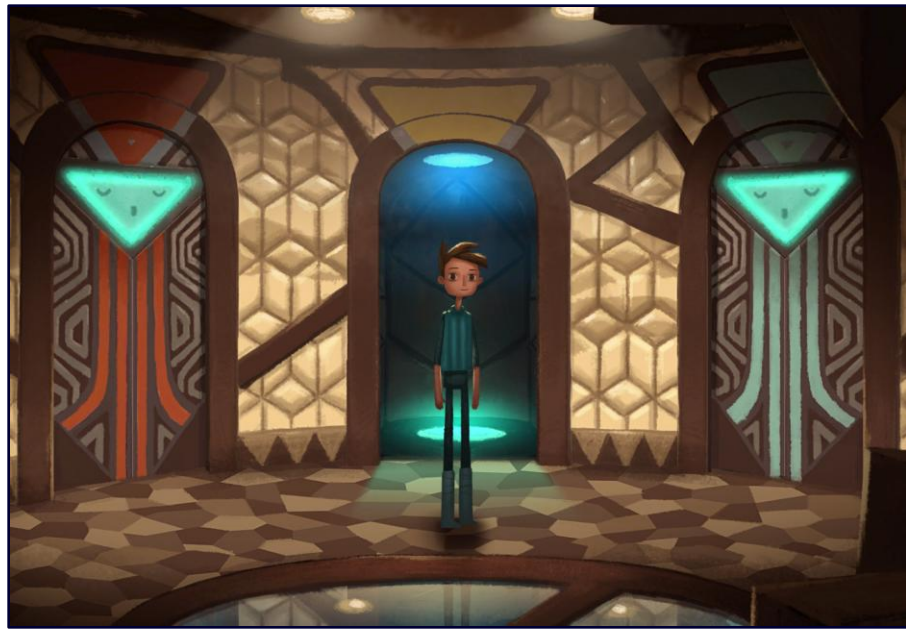
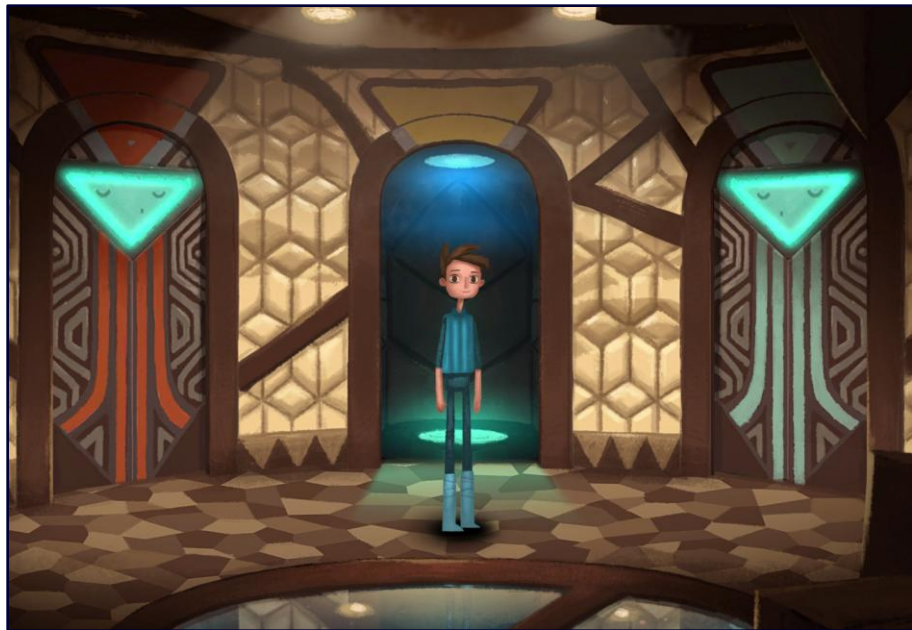
Characters

- Lighting - Comparison



Characters

- Lighting - Comparison



Environments

- Goals
 - Painted in Photoshop
 - Support parallaxing
 - Multiple light states
 - Minimize memory overdraw



Environments

- Authoring
 - Concept



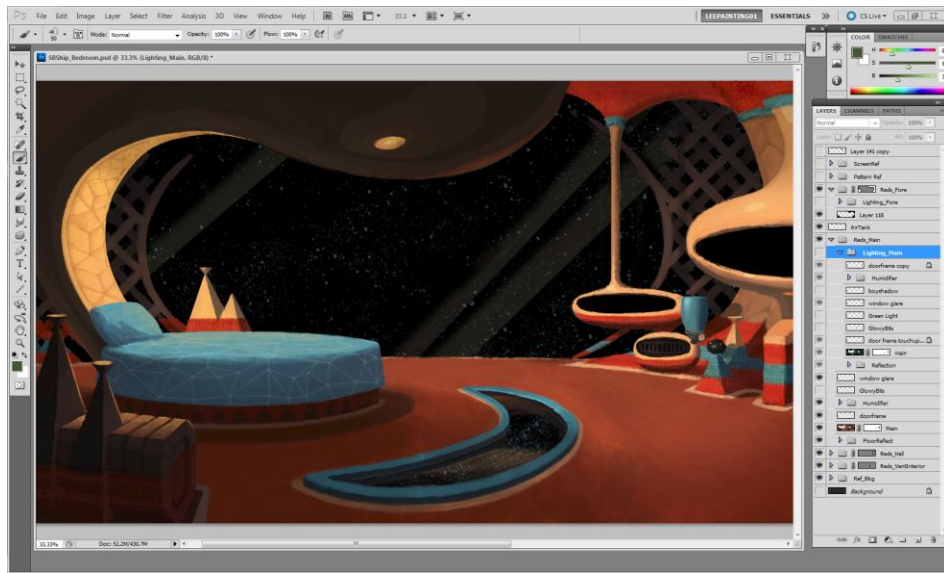
Environments

- Authoring
 - Whitebox



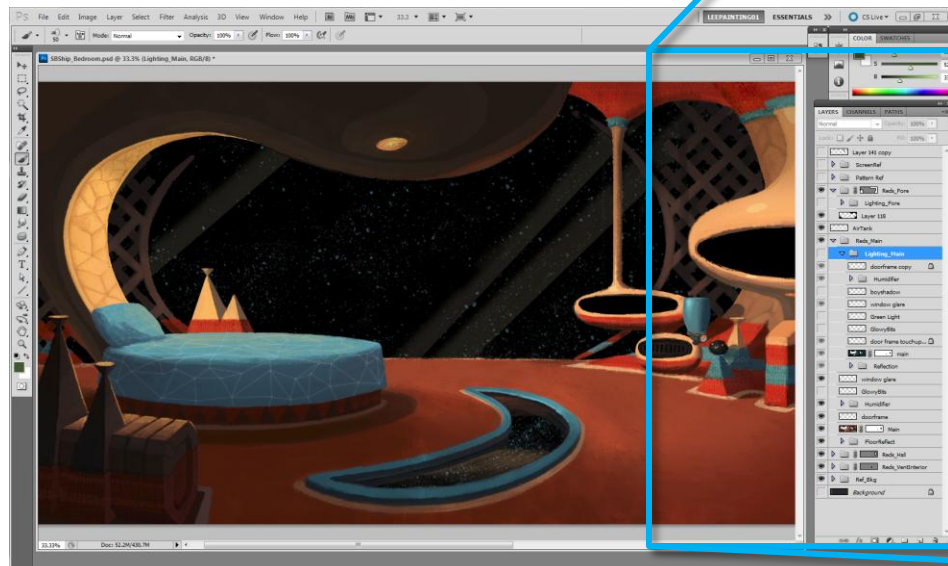
Environments

- Authoring
- Final painting

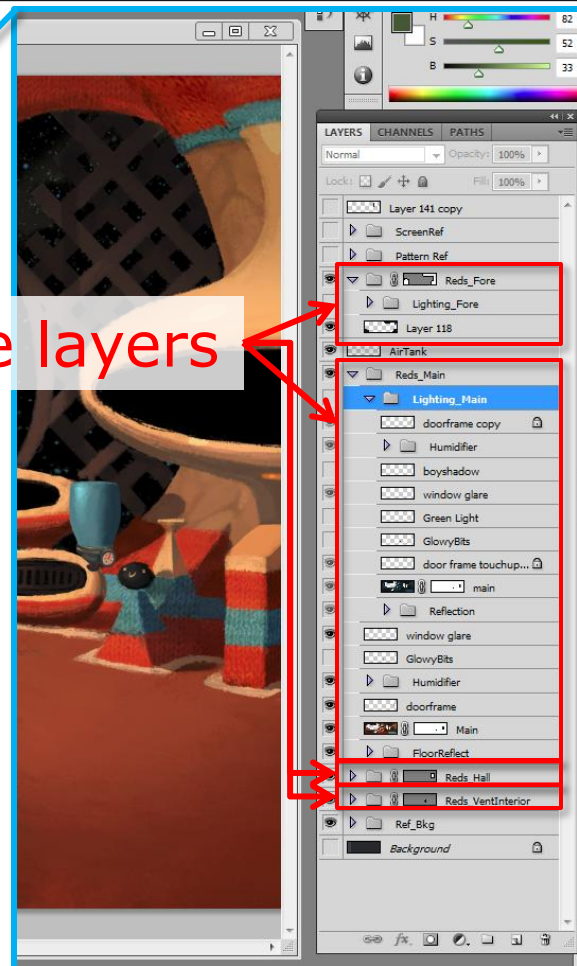


Environments

- Authoring
 - Groups become scene layers



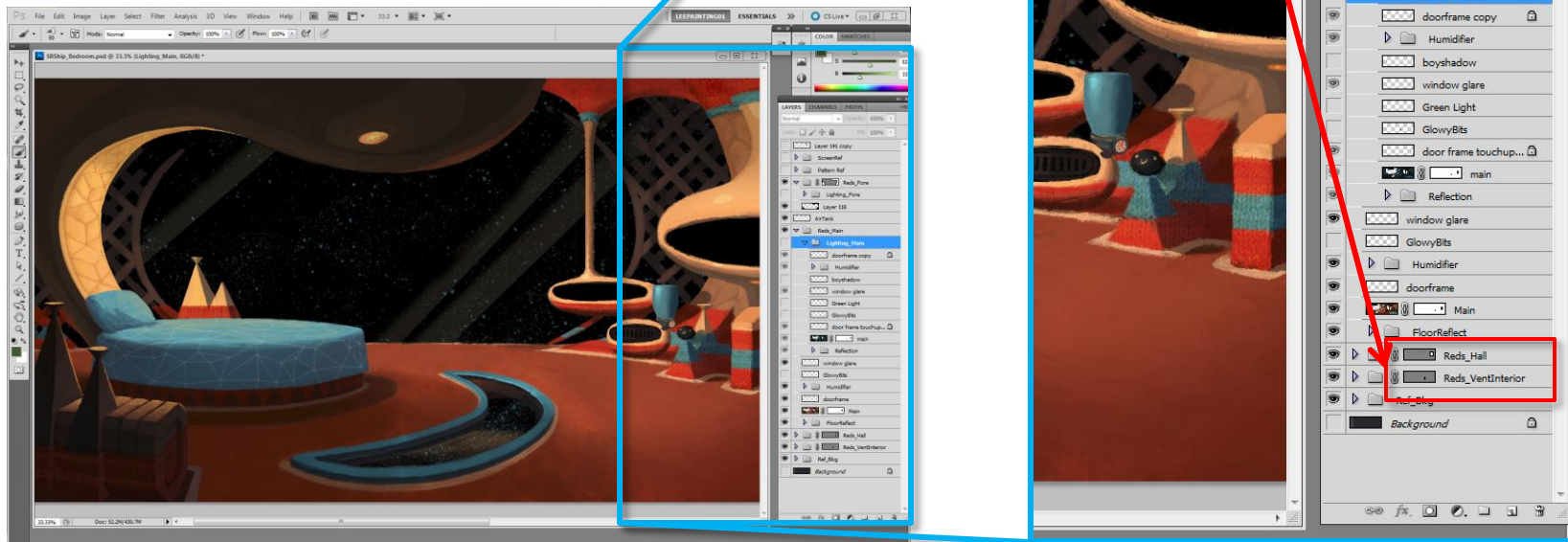
Scene layers



Environments

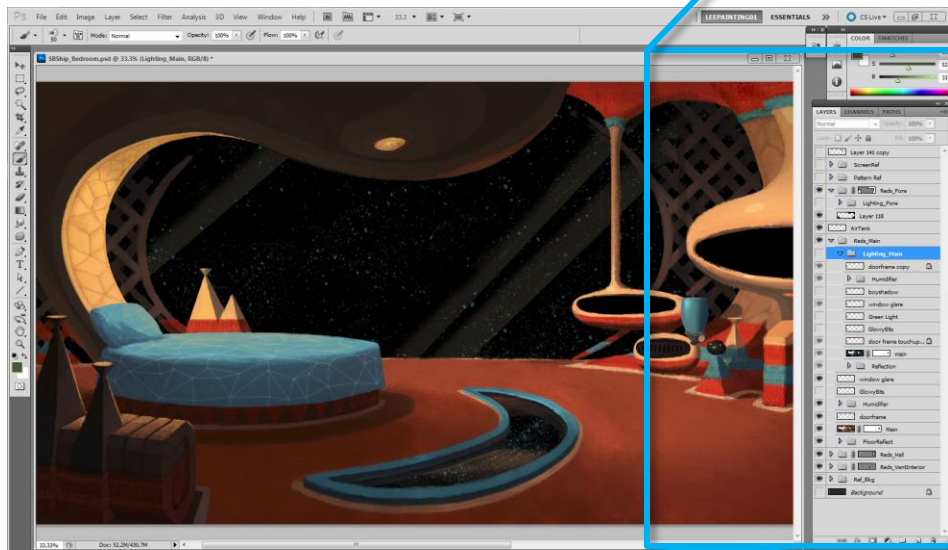
- Authoring
 - Groups can have vector masks

Vector masks

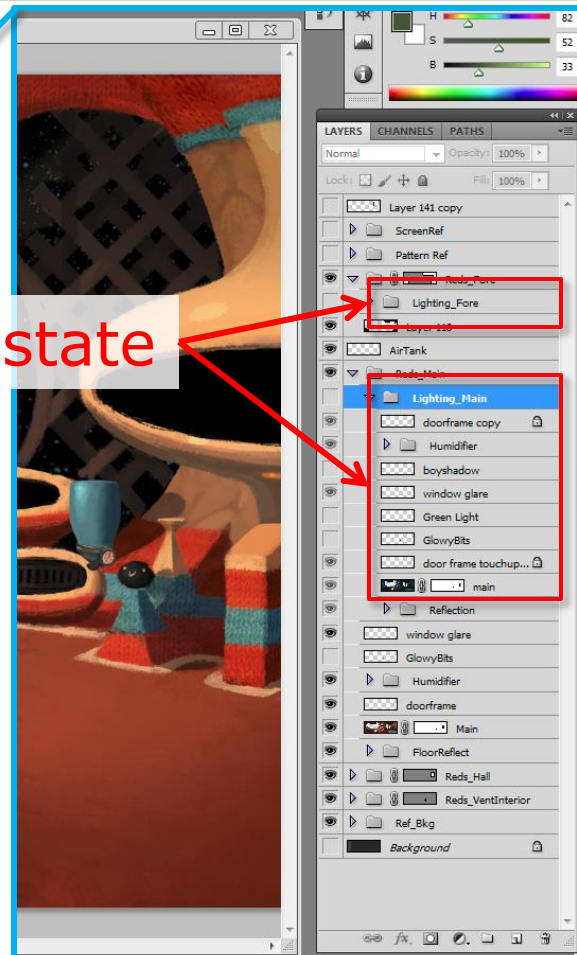


Environments

- Authoring
 - Lighting groups define alternate state

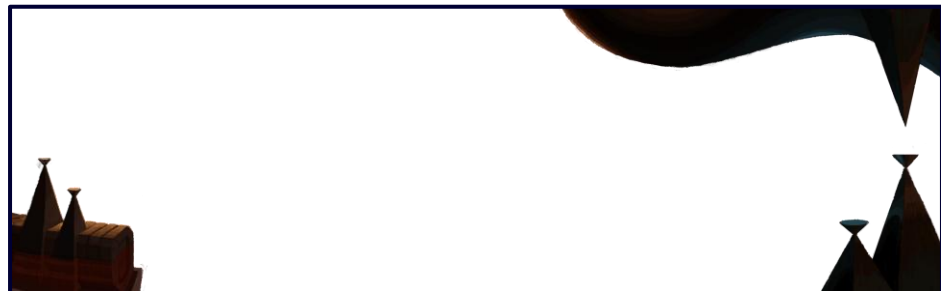
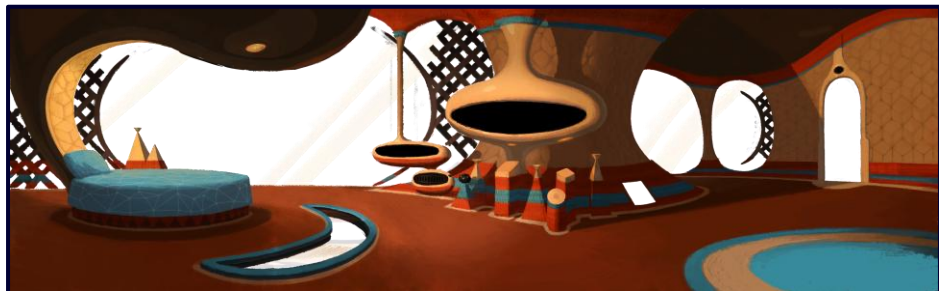


Light state

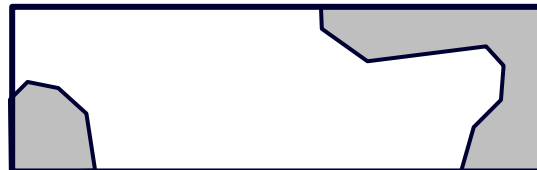


Environments

- Authoring - Custom export script
 - Creates PNG and clip polygon per scene layer

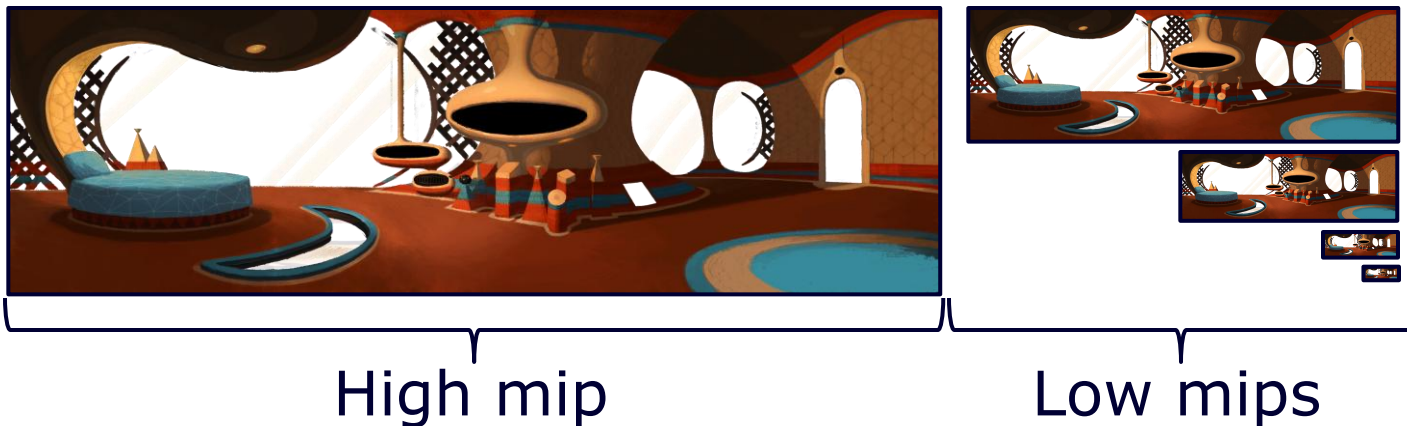


Vector masks



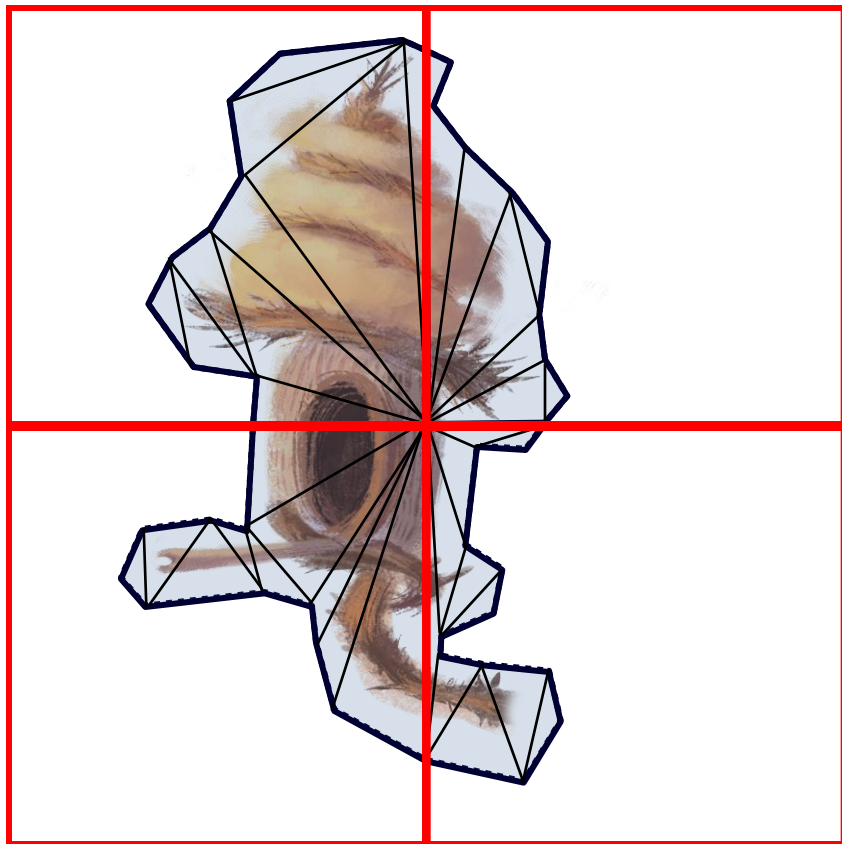
Environments

- Data-build - Calculate mip-maps
 - Sharpen mips to counter loss of contrast
 - High and low mips are compressed separately
 - High mip only gets loaded on high-end platforms
 - minimize IO and memory footprint



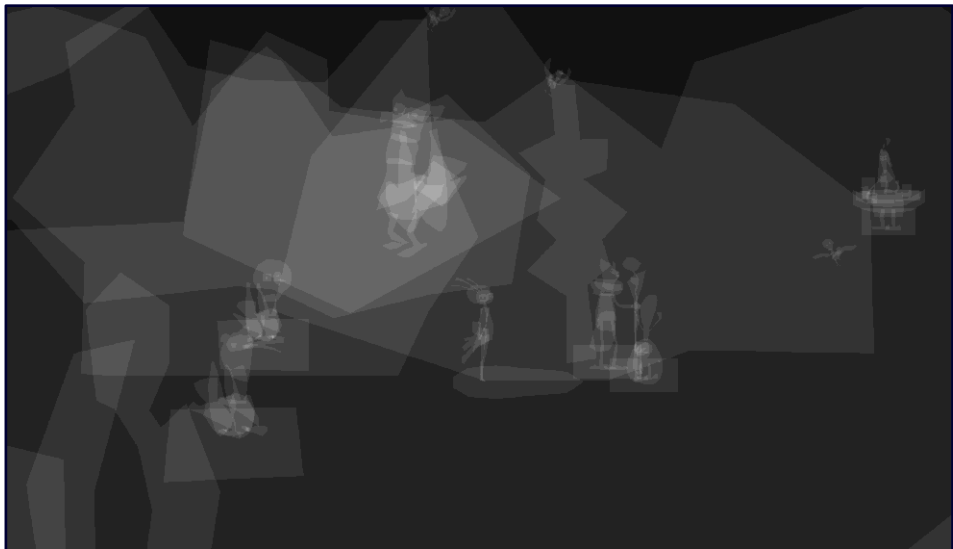
Environments

- Data-build – Chunking
 - Split into GPU friendly textures
 - Calculate chunk polygons
 - Clipper library
 - Tessellate geometry
 - GLUtesselator
 - Omit empty chunks



Environments

- Run-time
 - Clip masks minimize overdraw



Environments

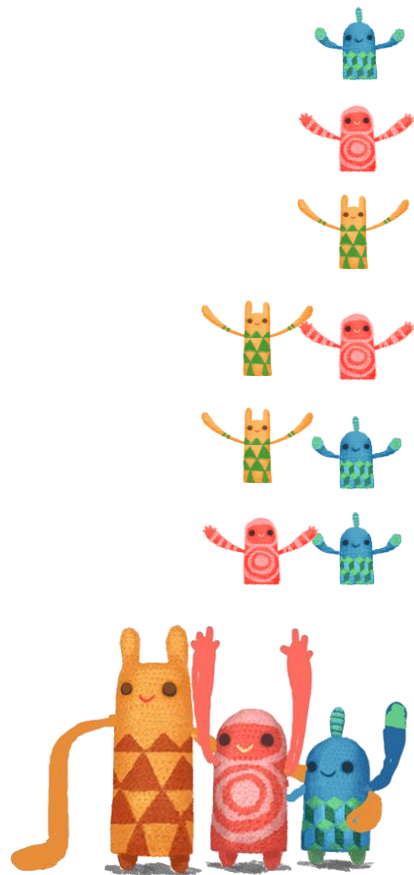
- Lighting
 - Blend between light states



Shaders

- Goals

- Optimized!
- Permutations
 - No Übershaders!
 - Disable features on weak GPUs
- Minimize impact of platform specific code
 - ETC1 needs extra alpha texture!
- Support for `#include` and `#if`



Shaders

- Optimization
 - No precompiled shaders in Open GL ES
 - Raw shader source is shipped
 - Drivers are very different
 - Amount and type of optimizations
 - Compilation speed
 - Extremely problematic



Shaders

- Optimization
 - Offline GLSL optimization
 - Creates optimized shader based on original source
 - Maximizes performance
 - Minimizes size of shader source
 - Open source GLSL optimizer
 - Thank you Aras Pranckevičius!!!

Shaders

- Optimization – Example (Original)

```
#include "common.fsh"

uniform MEDP vec4 g_vTintColor;
uniform MEDP float g_fCrossFadeIntensity;
uniform sampler2D g_samColor2;

varying MEDP vec2 uvVarying;

void main() {
    MEDP vec4 texColor = SampleMainTexture( uvVarying );

    if(g_bCrossFade)
    {
        MEDP vec4 texColor2 = SampleTexture( g_samColor2, uvVarying );
        texColor = mix(texColor, texColor2, saturate( g_fCrossFadeIntensity ));
    }

    gl_FragColor = texColor * g_vTintColor;
}
```

Include

Precision
modifiers

Permutation

Helper
functions

Shaders

- Optimization – Example (Windows)

```
varying vec2 uvVarying;  
uniform vec4 g_vTintColor;  
uniform sampler2D g_samColor;  
void main () {  
    gl_FragColor = (texture2D (g_samColor, uvVarying) * g_vTintColor);  
}
```

Perm: No cross fade

```
varying vec2 uvVarying;  
uniform sampler2D g_samColor2;  
uniform float g_fCrossFadeIntensity;  
uniform vec4 g_vTintColor;  
uniform sampler2D g_samColor;  
void main () {  
    gl_FragColor = (mix (texture2D (g_samColor, uvVarying),  
        texture2D (g_samColor2, uvVarying),  
        clamp (g_fCrossFadeIntensity, 0.000000, 1.000000)) * g_vTintColor);  
}
```

Perm: Cross fade

Shaders

- Optimization – Example (Android ETC1)

```
varying lowp vec2 uvVarying;
uniform lowp vec4 g_vTintColor;
uniform sampler2D g_samSplitAlpha;
uniform sampler2D g_samColor;
void main () {
    lowp vec4 tmpvar_1;
    tmpvar_1.xyz = texture2D (g_samColor, uvVarying).xyz;
    tmpvar_1.w = texture2D (g_samSplitAlpha, uvVarying).x;
    lowp vec4 tmpvar_2;
    tmpvar_2 = (tmpvar_1 * g_vTintColor);
    gl_FragColor = tmpvar_2;
}
```

Perm: No cross fade

Shaders

- Optimization – Example (Android ETC1)

```
varying lowp vec2 uvVarying;
uniform sampler2D g_samColor2;
uniform lowp float g_fCrossFadeIntensity;
uniform lowp vec4 g_vTintColor;
uniform sampler2D g_samSplitAlpha;
uniform sampler2D g_samColor;
void main () {
    lowp vec4 tmpvar_1;
    tmpvar_1.xyz = texture2D (g_samColor, uvVarying).xyz;
    tmpvar_1.w = texture2D (g_samSplitAlpha, uvVarying).x;
    lowp vec4 tmpvar_2;
    tmpvar_2 = (mix (tmpvar_1, texture2D (g_samColor2, uvVarying),
        clamp (g_fCrossFadeIntensity, 0.000000, 1.000000)) * g_vTintColor);
    gl_FragColor = tmpvar_2;
}
```

Perm: Cross fade

Shaders

- Permutations – Data-build
 - Permutation variables
 - Flag (bool)
 - Enumeration
 - Drastically reduces the amount of permutations
 - $n \ll n! + 2$
 - Generate shader source for all permutations
 - 'Select' current state using C preprocessor of optimizer
 - Omit redundant shaders

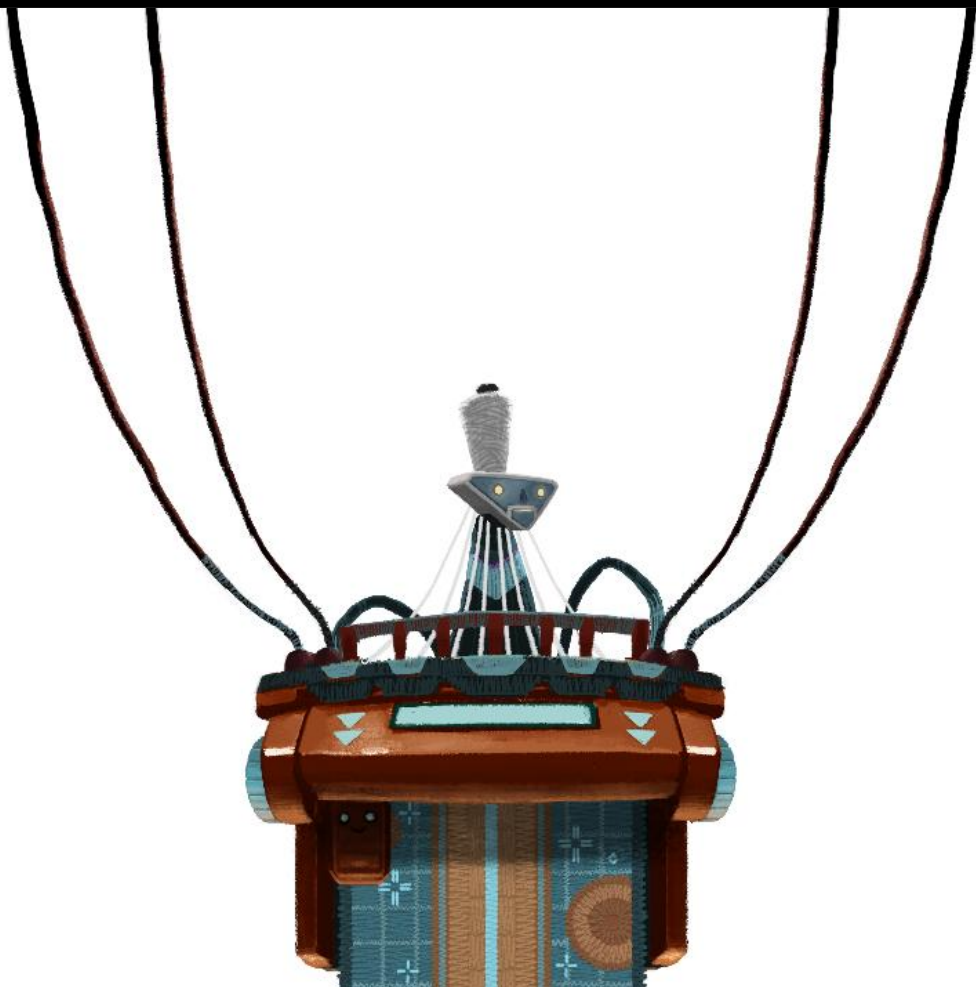


Shaders

- Permutations – Run-time
 - Only creates used permutation programs
 - ~15% are used (average)
 - Reuse vertex and fragment shaders
 - Permutation variable overrides for level-of-detail
 - Only one uniform state
 - Force re-apply uniforms when permutation changes

Conclusion

- Think about platforms early on
 - Define the constraints
 - Artists are magicians!
 - Top-down and bottom-up scalability
 - Hide platform specific parts where possible



Thank you!

Questions?

<http://www.brokenagegame.com/>

References

- Open source libraries
 - GLSL optimizer
 - <https://github.com/aras-p/glsl-optimizer>
 - Clipper
 - <http://www.angusj.com/delphi/clipper.php>
- Further reading
 - Smedis: Bringing AAA graphics to mobile platforms
 - http://www.unrealengine.com/files/downloads/Smedberg_Niklas_Bringing_AAA_Graphics.pdf